



## TAMMANY FOE STARTS UPROAR AT BIG POWWOW

Fist Fight Between Hare  
and Littleton Averted  
Only by Adjournment.

HISSES SILENCED BY  
CHAIRMAN'S GAVEL

Demand for Line-Up for  
Test at Primaries Cue  
for Wrangle.

ROW PLEASES MURPHY

Chief of Wigwam Grins and  
Nudges Cram as Battle  
Wages Warm.

Had it not been for the fact that Martin W. Littleton and Montgomery Hare, an implacable foe of Tammany, were separated by the width of the banquet room of the Hotel Knickerbocker, the first session of the Democratic state-wide conference yesterday afternoon might have ended with a physical encounter.

As it was, William Church Osborn, chairman of the state committee, cut short an uproar brought about by some aspersions cast upon Littleton by Hare by hastily adjourning the meeting.

It was about dinner time anyway, and the conferees were glad to adjourn until 10:20 o'clock this morning, when there will be further discussion and a vote as to how the party shall operate under the direct primary law this fall.

For almost four hours the conferees floundered about in an attempt to discover some way to make the direct primary law, passed by the Democratic party work in a practical way and at the same time not lay themselves open to criticism for defeating the spirit of the law.

The independents and reformers, who had been most outspoken in their demand for a state-wide law that would abolish the state convention, were there, arguing for an unofficial convention to recommend a state ticket and adopt a platform.

At the same time the out and out Tammany men, who fought against direct primaries for so long, urged that such a convention would be opposed to the spirit of the law. Looking beneath the surface, however, it became apparent that with a great number of tickets in the field and no recommendation on the part of a representative body it would be more than easy for Charles F. Murphy to engineer the victory of any ticket that he and his allies might decide upon.

The Littleton-Hare incident happened after Mr. Hare had presented a resolution that contemplated a straight out-and-out line-up between the force of Tammany and the anti-Tammany members of the party at the September primaries. He would have only two state tickets, one an avowedly Tammany ticket and the other as frankly anti-Tammany, which he argued would prove beyond a peradventure whether the bulk of the enrolled Democratic voters were for or against Tammany.

Mr. Littleton, who favored an unofficial convention for the adoption of a platform and the consideration of whether or not at the same time it should also recommend a primary ticket, said something about his having exposed Tammany when Mr. Hare was silent.

"So long as he has made this reference to me I may be pardoned for relating an incident about him," said Mr. Hare. "Having respect for his wisdom and oratory, I once asked him to join in a certain independent movement. His reply was:

"Well, where does Martin Littleton come in?"

Hisses and boos and cries of "Put him out!" were heard on all sides.

The former Representative in Con-

## TWO YACHTS IN CRASH

R. E. Tod's Katoura Runs Down  
Iselin's Enchantress.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]  
Harvard Training Quarters, Red Top, Conn., June 18.—The first accident among the large fleet of pleasure craft assembled in the harbor awaiting the Yale-Harvard race involved the schooner yacht Enchantress, owned by William E. Iselin, and the schooner yacht Katoura, one of Herreshoff's latest creations, owned by Commodore Robert E. Tod.

The Katoura was entering the harbor shortly after midnight this morning when she ran down the Enchantress and carried away the latter's bowsprit and fore rigging. The Enchantress was compelled to go to the Riverside shipyard for repairs.

## BOY, 7, DIES FOR BROTHER

Crushed by Car as He Saves  
Child—Parents See Tragedy.

Jacob Frankel, six years old, of 336 Henry street, owes his life to his seven-year-old brother, Paul, who was killed last night in front of his parents. A Grand street car threw him under the wheels and dragged him twenty feet. Jacob was in the path of the car when his brother pushed him away.

The accident happened about 9 o'clock, when the streets near the scene, Grand and Columbia streets, were crowded. The motorman was surrounded by a threatening throng, but no violence was attempted.

## BOMB FOR CZAR STORY IS DENIED

Train Wreck Caused by De-  
fective Locomotive of  
Imperial Pilot Train.

St. Petersburg, June 18.—It was officially stated to-day that the wreck of the postal train at Tschudnoff which preceded the imperial train bearing the Emperor and the imperial family from Kishineff to St. Petersburg was due to a defect in the locomotive. The locomotive of the mail train was, as well as three freight cars, thrown off the tracks and three employees suffered injuries.

The published report that the accident was brought about by an attempt on the members of the Russian imperial family was officially declared unfounded.

Berlin, June 18.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg says an attempt was made to wreck the Russian imperial train, with the Emperor and his family on board, near Tschudnoff today, when a bomb was placed on the rail.

A postal train which was preceding the imperial train as a pilot struck the bomb and caused it to explode. Many of the coaches of the mail train were shattered and several persons injured.

The Emperor and his family on the imperial train passed the spot a few minutes later and arrived at Tsarskoe-Selo without further incident. They were on the way from Kishineff on the return journey from their recent visit to King Charles of Rumania at Kustendje.

## LINE GETS LIGHT, AT LAST

Through Windows Clean, a Glad  
Sun Beams, on the Erie.

When commuters in New Jersey entered their trains yesterday morning many stepped back with alarm. Some thought they must have got on to the wrong road. They could see through the windows.

Though not shamed into action by having trains held up while the public scrubbed the dirt off, the Erie quickly got busy when the Public Utilities Board issued an order that the car windows must be kept reasonably clean. In fact, the Erie men must have sat up all night polishing windows. The clean-up order was made Wednesday.

It was the same on the Susquehanna & Western, which had also received the order to remove some of the grime. The order was the result of a complaint to the Utilities Board by H. P. Dillston, of Ogdensburg, who claimed that a passenger had a right to an occasional glimpse of the scenery.

## KEENE APOLOGIZES FOR POLO CRITICISM

Sportsman Retracts His Remarks  
Made About Players After  
Saturday's Defeat.

Foxhall P. Keene, whose criticism of the Meadow Brook team following their defeat last Saturday aroused polo enthusiasts, issued a public apology last night for his published remarks. The notice follows:

"Mr. Foxhall P. Keene desires to express his regret for having indulged on Saturday evening last, in a talk with a newspaper man, in an ill-timed and undesired criticism of the members of our polo team and of the Polo Association which was published in 'The New York American' on the 11th inst. Mr. Keene felt at the time deeply chagrined at our defeat by the English team, and was thereby led to make statements which he now admits to have been unkind and unwarranted.

"If, upon any other occasion, Mr. Keene has made any statement derogatory to or in criticism of any person or organization connected with the international polo contest he sincerely regrets and retracts it."

## COLONEL WON'T RUN FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Makes Positive Statement  
to That Effect Before  
Leaving England.

STRICKEN WITH CHILL  
ON BOARDING LINER

Recurrence of Effects of Jungle  
Fever—Will Rest at Saga-  
more Hill.

Southampton, June 18.—"I will make just one reference to politics. I will not run for Governor of New York." Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to-day momentarily broke his silence in regard to politics in order to make this declaration while he was proceeding on board the tender to embark on the Imperator for New York.

While on the tender the ex-President suffered from a sharp attack of chill. It was the first occasion on which he had felt the chill since leaving New York, and he explained that it was merely a recurrence of the effects of the jungle fever, which was to be expected.

The Colonel declined assistance and crossed the gangway to the liner unaided, but he retired immediately to the imperial suite on the Imperator, which had been assigned to him and his cousin, Philip J. Roosevelt.

Emphasis was laid by Philip Roosevelt on a statement that the Colonel was not suffering from any disease of the larynx, but from weakness, which would prevent him from speaking from the platform of trains and similar exposed places. He said, however, that the Colonel expected to fill an engagement in Pittsburgh, on June 20. His great desire, however, in the mean time was for a period of home life at Sagamore Hill, during which he could rest his voice and forego politics.

Among the first to greet Colonel Roosevelt on the tender was Lawrence Abbott, who told the Colonel that he was going to interest him in golf, but Colonel Roosevelt replied that he did not feel like chasing a pill over a ten-acre lot.

Progressive leaders were not inclined last night to take the declaration of Colonel Roosevelt at Southampton that he would not run for the Governorship this fall as final. It was in line with what he had said before going to Spain. They did not take that seriously, and have been planning to place his name in any event on the primary ballot. Petitions are already being circulated for that purpose.

Of course, if the Colonel is not physically able to go through a campaign, the leaders acknowledge, they could not urge him to sacrifice his health. However, they want to hear from his own lips that the doctor has forbidden him to make any extended campaign speeches. In the meantime they are casting about for a substitute if the Colonel takes himself out of the race.

"I think the question of the participation of the Colonel in the campaign depends entirely on his physical condition," said George W. Perkins yesterday at his home in Riverdale. "To get exact information on that we will have to wait until he returns."

"As for his declaration at Southampton that is in line with what he has said ever since he returned from South America."

"Of course we cannot force the Colonel to run for Governor if he is not physically able to do so," said Francis W. Bird, chairman of the County Committee. "We will have to find some other candidate. But make no mistake, we will run a straight party ticket."

There are, however, some of the influential leaders of the party who believe that it would be unwise to run a straight ticket this fall, unless it could be headed by the Colonel himself. They concede that the best they could do would be to defeat the Republican ticket possibly, and that they would get no credit and possibly considerable censure for permitting the Democrats to retain control of the state. It is believed that this is the Colonel's view and that he will try and impress it upon the straight ticket men when he returns.

## DEATH IN AUTO HILL RACE

One Man Killed, One Drops  
Dead and One Has Leg Broken.

Uniontown, Penn., June 18.—J. E. Shafer, of Pittsburgh, a contestant in the hill-climbing race of the Automobile Club of Fayette County, was killed to-day at the Crow's Nest, on the National Pike. Shafer misunderstood the signal of the man at the bend and in attempting to change the course of his car drove it against the cliff.

A few minutes later the car driven by J. D. Kerr, of Richmond, Va., skidded and dashed into the crowd along the course. David Davis was knocked down and his leg broken. At the finish Dr. Joseph W. Van Kirk, of Elizabeth, Penn., became so excited he was stricken with apoplexy and died within an hour.

## HARVARD GRADS ARRESTED

New Yorker One of Three  
Caught in Prohibited Pranks.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]  
Boston, June 18.—Henry S. Sturgis, of New York, a Harvard graduate, was fined \$10 in a Cambridge court to-day for exploding fireworks with F. R. Harvey, of Cantonville, Md., and S. E. Bigelow, of Boston. He was celebrating commencement when arrested.

The three men were arraigned and fined immediately on the opening of court, and after a lecture by the judge they were permitted to join their class in the festivities of the day.

# U. S. REPLY TO HUERTA ENVOYS, REBELS MUST DOMINATE ELECTION

Villa to Take Control of  
Central Strip of Rebel  
Territory.

MEANS TWO RULERS  
IN NORTH MEXICO

General Willing to Leave  
East and West Coasts  
to Carranza.

ANGELES AUTHOR  
OF SUDDEN COUP

War Minister Credited with En-  
gineering the Seizure of First  
Chief's Powers.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Juarez, Mexico, June 18.—An unofficial report reached Juarez this afternoon that General Pancho Villa, with 2,000 soldiers, had left Torreon to-day for Saltillo. Villa officials in Juarez were unable to confirm the report, saying they had had no word from Villa regarding his movements. Villa has been in communication with his representatives in Juarez and El Paso all day, but the strictest secrecy is maintained, and except to state that there has been no violence as a result of Villa's coup, they remain silent.

Villa is known to have told Carranza that he will take the central strip of country leading to Mexico City, while Carranza's other divisional commanders can do likewise down the east and west coasts.

Under this arrangement there would be two distinct governments, both military and civil, in the northern half of Mexico held by the revolutionists. One would be Villa's strip, where not only his military leaders but his own appointed civil officials would hold office. The other would be that directed by Carranza as military and political chief of the movement from his capital at Saltillo.

It is not doubted that General Alvarado Oregon, commander of the western military zone, and General Pablo Gonzales, in the east, will remain firm adherents of the Carranza party.

It was officially stated to-day that the twenty-two Carranza civil officials arrested in Juarez when Villa ordered the seizure of the government offices and railroad were taken to-day to Torreon, where Villa has decided to make his headquarters.

Until Villa's new government plans are perfected, it is announced, there will be no cessation of hostilities as a result of the deposing of Carranza as first chief of the revolution. It is stated that Villa already has ordered an advance toward Zacatecas to renew the attack on that city. General Panfilio Natera, whose army was defeated at Zacatecas, is in Torreon, and is reported under arrest. His command has been taken from him by Villa and will be given to General Eugenio Benavides, it is understood.

Engineered by Angeles.

It is generally admitted here that, while Villa gets the credit, General Angeles, Carranza's War Minister, engineered the coup which changed the course of events in revolutionary Mexico. It was Angeles who suggested the seizure of the civil officials, who framed the ultimatum to Carranza, who counseled a bloodless revolution within the Constitutional party, and who insisted that no violence be done, that no excesses be permitted and that the world be shown that Villa could be depended upon to maintain order where other men probably would have resorted to violence.

Villa leaders here appear to be waiting for developments. The rebel leader has made his purpose known and his next move, it is admitted, will depend on Carranza. Prompt acquiescence by the overthrown first chief may restore him to civil authority, but it is asserted that never again can he have military power.

Villa will not harm General Carranza, nor will he execute any of the deposed Carranza officials. If Carranza refuses to concede the supreme military authority Villa will send him to the border under guard, warn him to remain out of Mexico and make General Felipe Angeles first chief of the revolution.

It is stated to-night by Villa men as coming from Villa. It is the first authoritative statement of the general's attitude toward the chief he has deposed.

Troops Behind Villa.

It is stated that Villa has assurance of the support of all rebel forces, including the army of General Maclovio Herrera, supposed to be Villa's enemy, in Chihuahua and Coahuila, but he has been told that in the State of Durango, where the Arrieta brothers control, the troops always will be against him, and that he will receive support in Sonora only from Governor Maytorena, who has no troops except the Yaqui Indians.

General Carranza to-night advised Lazaro de la Garza, Villa's agent at El Paso, that the difficulty between himself and Villa had been adjusted by Carranza giving his permission for Villa to proceed south to Mexico City, regardless of the appointment of General Natera as head of the new central zone.

## SUMMARY OF THE UNITED STATES'S REPLY TO THE MEXICAN DELEGATES

Repudiation of suggestion that President Wilson purposes to destroy the electoral liberty of Mexico.

Full triumph of Constitutionalist army means indefinite continuance of war.

A Constitutionalist President promises the only practicable means of averting war.

Objections of United States to Mexican plan based on conviction that it would not halt Constitutionalist army or bring speedy peace.

Peace and constitutional government only to be attained by consulting just wishes of Constitutionalist.

If a neutral should be chosen as provisional President the Constitutionalist would reject the plan and press on to Mexico City.

Provisional President's attitude should "make him acceptable to the Constitutionalist, while his character, standing and conduct would make him acceptable to the other party."

Heretofore elections in Mexico have been under the supervision of a single Cabinet minister representing the dominant party. The American plan contemplates that the election under discussion shall be supervised by the representatives of both parties.

All the influence the United States can legitimately use will be exerted to secure an honest election.

## ASQUITH ACCEPTS MILITANTS' TERMS

Sylvia Pankhurst, on Hun-  
ger Strike, Goes to  
Commons.

London, June 18.—Premier Asquith has capitulated to the suffragettes. He has consented to receive a deputation of East End working women at 10 Downing street on Saturday morning.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's attempt to carry out her threat of a hunger strike at the entrance to the House of Commons until the Premier yielded to the demand that he listen to a delegation of women was largely responsible for the Prime Minister's decision. The efforts of James Keir Hardie, the Socialist independent Member of Parliament, and George Lansbury, an ex-member, were successful in inducing the Premier to reverse his original decision.

The victory is a distinct one, because Sylvia Pankhurst was arrested about a week ago for attempting to lead a procession of East End women to Westminster to demand the audience which Mr. Asquith has now promised.

Weak, Pale and Starving.

Holloway jail opened its doors to-night to release Miss Pankhurst, who was weak and pale after her eighth successive hunger strike, but still determined. She drove to Westminster immediately in an automobile with a woman chauffeur and rebuffed Mr. Keir Hardie's efforts to persuade her to go home. She was sitting on the steps of the central entrance to the Parliament House, propped up with cushions and supported in the arms of friends, when Mr. Lansbury came out with the news that Premier Asquith had surrendered.

The militant suffragette plans were effectively arranged as usual. When their leader emerged from Holloway jail on the arms of two attendants an automobile was waiting, filled with cushions. Two nurses took charge of her and propped her up. A group of militants had gathered outside Westminster, and when the car drove up swiftly they cried: "Here is Sylvia!"

A large force of police were on duty, but, apparently under instructions, they made no objection when the automobile entered the palace yard under "Big Ben." This is the members' private entrance and has always been forbidden ground to the militants. Crowds began to assemble and the police were re-forced, but they only maintained an attitude of watchful waiting.

Keir Hardie as Go-Between.

Mr. Keir Hardie emerged from the House bargeheaded and talked with Miss Pankhurst for about three minutes. Then, with the chief of police, Mr. Hardie made three journeys between the House and the car, obviously acting as a go-between in the negotiations. Sylvia talked with him in a weak whisper. Seemingly the independent Labor member's efforts were a failure, for after the third conference Miss Nora Smythe, who was Miss Pankhurst's lieutenant, announced to the bystanders:

"We are going to the House of Commons to sit on the steps."

Mr. Hardie explained to the crowd that the militant leader had requested admission to the House, which was refused. The motor of the car again started and the machine drew up at the public entrance to the House of Commons.

Women carefully arranged the cushions on the steps and lifted Sylvia out, while the police shoved back the spectators. Miss Pankhurst remained unmolested for ten minutes; then Mr. Lansbury appeared with the news of Premier Asquith's decision.

To Save Her from Death.

The position on the steps was then abandoned by Miss Pankhurst, who was carried to her car and driven away. Several members witnessed her departure and the people gave a cheer. The chief Liberal whip afterward took pains to issue to the newspapers a statement that Mr. Asquith gave his consent to an audience several hours before Sylvia Pankhurst paid her visit to the palace yard. The statement added that she had not been forcibly fed during her last incarceration because she was too weak. The

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Charge of Intent to Destroy  
Electoral Liberty in Mex-  
ico Repudiated.

ANSWER ARGUES FOR  
CONSTITUTIONALISTS

Not Only Controlling Force,  
It Says, but in Numer-  
ical Majority.

PROVISIONAL HEAD  
CRUX OF SITUATION

Americans Declare Man Chosen  
More Important than Terms  
of Agreement.

By GEORGE GRISWOLD HILL.

Niagara Falls, Ontario, June 18.—Late this evening the American mediation delegates issued a reply to the statement of Señor Rabasa, of the Mexican delegation, made public this morning.

Briefly, the statement of Justice Lamar and Judge Lehmann is a reiteration of their contention that any agreement which would not be accepted by the Constitutionalist would be futile to accomplish peace in Mexico.

The American delegates further point out that heretofore a single member of the Cabinet representing the dominant party has supervised elections in Mexico, and that by analogy the next election should be supervised by only one officer representing that dominant party.

They contend that the plan contemplates supervision of the election by members of both parties and that all the influence which the United States "can legitimately use will be exerted to secure an honest election."

The American delegates contradict the assertion of the Mexicans that the Constitutionalist represent the sentiment of the majority of the people of Mexico. They assert that the experience of the American government with bi-partisan election boards leads it to believe that this is the most efficient method of securing a fair election.

One of the Mexican delegates pointed out to me this evening that they favor what is in effect a bi-partisan board, that is, a commission composed of two Federalists and two Constitutionalist, with a neutral at its head, whereas the Americans are holding out for a board the majority of which shall be Constitutionalist. He pointed out further that the Americans apparently assure the existence of only two important parties in Mexico, whereas there are many.

He maintained that Señor Rabasa did not say that the United States sought to force an election in favor of the Constitutionalist, but merely warned the American delegates that such would be the effect of an election conducted by a government dominated by that party, and that an election so conducted could not command the confidence of the Mexican people or lead them to accept its results as a just expression of popular will.

The statement of the American delegates follows:

Statement of U. S. Envoys.

"The American representatives do not think it is conducive to the interests of mediation to publish during its pendency the various plans or the contentions of the parties, but as the Mexican representatives have given out a formal statement of their objections to the appointment of a Constitutionalist as provisional President because, among other things, an election conducted by such a provisional government would not represent the will of the Mexican people, it has been thought necessary to give a part of the answer to the letter written by Mr. Rabasa.

"In that answer the American representatives utterly repudiate any suggestions that the American President has any intent of destroying the electoral liberty of Mexico and insists that the Mexican representatives entirely misunderstand the motives and objects of the President, who recognizes the facts and sees in the past success of the Constitutionalist army indisputable evidence of the approval of the Mexican people. But he also sees that the full triumph of that army means an indefinite continuance of the war, with the suffering and bloodshed and death which every war involves.

Only Practicable Way.

"These consequences the President seeks to prevent through mediation, but we greatly fear that the language of the Mexican note implies that his efforts may be thwarted because of unwillingness to have a Constitutionalist as provisional President, even though that promises the only practicable means by which the horrors of war can be prevented."

"Hope is expressed that the Mexican representatives will not further oppose the only plan which promises peace, when its rejection means suffering and death to so many.

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